

## HUN PAPERS SEE HARD DAYS AHEAD FOR FATHERLAND

Vorwaerts Says Government Must Do Everything Possible to Come to Peace Table as Early as Possible.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—German and Austrian papers reflect extreme anxiety concerning the military situation and especially the Bulgarian request for an armistice.

The Neue Prele, of Vienna, says Austria has taken all measures to make certain that reinforcements shall reach the scene of operations at the earliest moment and give the Bulgarian army the utmost support. "The Bulgarian forces driven back," it says, "are getting into touch with our forces in Albania and have been removed from the control of the Bulgarian army command. We are justified in assuming that a new front will be established ensuring our eastern communication."

A telegram from Vienna reports the arrival there of two of King Ferdinand's daughters and says that Emperor Charles held a long conference with Premier Wexler on the situation.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the Vossische Zeitung, the Tageblatt and Germania, four of the leading papers of Berlin all exhort the nation to be calm in this fateful hour. The Lokal Anzeiger says communication with Constantinople must be maintained by all means at German's disposal.

Vorwaerts, the socialist organ, goes so far as to deal with the possibility of a collapse of the German defense on the western front and earnestly appeals to socialists to help the German people remain steadfast.

Declaring that the hour had now arrived to speak plainly, Vorwaerts says the question no longer is one of conquest but of attaining peace in an orderly way and without unbearable burdens, adding:

"The government must do everything possible to enable it to come to the conference table together with its allies as speedily as possible. It must be the government of German democracy which goes to the conference. The greatest war humanity has experienced ends as a war purely of German defense and as such it must now quickly and as well as possible be brought to an end."

## RIDES TO EARTH ON PLANE'S WING AND SAVES LIFE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 29.—By the Associated Press.—Captain Charles T. Trickett of Sander, Tex., acting as an observer today, saved his own life and that of his pilot by a thrilling exploit in the air. The gasoline tank of the airplane was set on fire by a German aviator's machine gun, while the American machine was fighting a thousand yards in the air in the region of Nantillois.

When the fire burst from the tank between the seats of the pilot and the observer, Captain Trickett made desperate efforts to extinguish the flames, which the wind was forcing in his direction. To remain in his seat meant to be burned to death.

Captain Trickett's only recourse was to climb out on the wing of the machine and cling to the wires. This he did and the pilot then steered the machine safely to earth.

## NO VOTES PERMITTED SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) New York, Sept. 29.—Because constant movement of our military forces in Europe would make it impracticable at present to attempt to secure in any manner the votes of our soldiers abroad, the war department has decided to permit the state of New York to send a commission abroad to take the votes of the 200,000 New York men now serving with the American expeditionary forces.

## How She Cured Her Husband

"For five years my husband suffered with his stomach. The medicine he took only gave relief for a while, nothing cured, writes Mrs. Sarah Baker of Nottingham, Mo. 'Our merchant bought some of Chamberlain's medicine last fall and also received some free trial samples of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He gave us some of them and I wanted my husband to try them. He said it would do no good. His stomach had been troubling him worse than ever. At last on Friday I told him if he would not take those tablets I was going to send for a doctor, and he said he would take them. By Monday he was like another man. The trouble was gone. The best part is that the trouble has not returned. I cannot praise Chamberlain's Tablets too highly.'"

## CANAL SMALL JOB COMPARED WITH TASK IN FRANCE

Stupendous Task of Engineers in France Can Only Be Realized by Comparison With Other Gigantic Works.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Tours, Central France, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—American army engineers are doing more constructive work in France today than was ever done on the Panama canal, stupendous as the engineering project was, and more also than was ever done in a day on all the river and harbor work of the United States. This comparison gives some idea of the magnitude of the army construction now going on in Europe, exceeding the most gigantic operations ever undertaken at home.

The Panama construction force was 40,000 men; here it is a good sized army in itself. It includes engineer troops and laborers of all kinds for the constructive work, and foresters for furnishing the material of construction, cutting down forests, running sawmills, supplying timber and lumber.

The call for material is so tremendous that the forestry force will have to be increased before long. Already it is running seventy sawmills, and 200 more are required to keep up with the construction. With this increase, the engineering force engaged on construction will reach more than twice as many as were employed on the Panama canal, the largest previous constructive work the United States ever undertook.

Traveling across France from the seacoast, one sees the magnitude of this American constructive work at every hand, from the ten miles of new docks and piers at the port, then the American railway, telegraph and telephone lines, vast areas of warehouses, shops and factories, and finally the great stretches of military camps and barracks for this army of over a million American troops. But while one sees this work in immense detached parts, it is only at army headquarters that details are available on the magnitude of the work as a whole.

On the one item of timber and lumber for this construction, the army foresters are called on to furnish nearly 500 million feet of timber of which about 300 million feet is sawed lumber. This 500 million feet is an enormous guess work, but it is the estimate of requirements carefully worked out by the engineers. The 484,792 feet, or over 95,000 miles of lumber.

This lumber is required to build docks, barracks, for trench timbering, railway construction, building barges, warehouses, hospitals, railway cars, and for telegraph and telephone poles. This with the provision for firewood makes the huge total of nearly 500 million feet which the engineering foresters must supply for this constructive work. It is this which will increase the forestry force three-fold and increase the sawmills they are running to nearly 300.

## TUNNEL IS TAKEN BY FRENCH TANKS TURNING HUN LINE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) French Headquarters in Champagne, Sept. 29.—(Sept. 29.)—The Germans fought desperately to retain possession of Somme-Py. They counter-attacked repeatedly in the teeth of French machine guns.

French tanks displayed extraordinary gallantry in the capture of a tunnel which the Germans were employing to feed reserves to the front and which had been organized into a regular fortress. The tanks had to traverse a labyrinth of trenches under the attack of heavy artillery but succeeded in their difficult and dangerous mission, enabling the infantry to surround the tunnel and turn the whole Somme-Py position from the east.

Further east the height of Estrées was captured by a surprise attack delivered with such speed that the garrison was surrounded before it realized it was being attacked. The village had to be cleared by street fighting, however, for the Germans apparently did not realize they were surrounded.

The enemy's resistance had been intensified along the whole front as the infantry and machine gunners fell back upon their reserves in new lines which, although neither so strong naturally nor so well entrenched as the abandoned positions, are for more strongly held and the problem of piercing them is one of the utmost difficulty.

Probably no troops ever made such an advance as General Gouraud's infantry in the last two days over such a maze of fortifications. Five distinct trench systems were counted in the space of a thousand yards. After the first hours German reserves began to appear, among them at least one division of Prussian guards, and they counter-attacked furiously.

## AMERICAN DIES, BUT TEN BOCHES GO ALSO

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—American staff officers visiting a battle field on this sector Saturday found a dead American soldier surrounded by ten dead Germans, whom he apparently had killed before being slain himself.

## Of the Foreign Legion



CAPT. MAURICE CHASTENET

Captain Maurice Chastenet de Gery of the Foreign Legion, member of which are now in the United States, wears the cross of war. The legion is made up of the hardest fighting devils in the French or any other army.

## WORLD'S LARGEST SHIPYARD BUILT IN A FEW MONTHS

(Continued from Page One)

and a quarter are the ship outfitting basins with seven piers, each 1,000 feet long, and outfitting berths to accommodate twenty-eight vessels at one time during the period between launching and completion.

In all there are about 350 permanent buildings in the yard. They cover approximately twenty-five acres and include a general administration building housing 1,550 persons and an engineers' building for 750 engineers and draftsmen. There are barracks for 6,000 workmen, three guard barracks, a handsome M. C. A. building, a large hotel, a central cafeteria, mess halls, a model emergency hospital and immensurable auxiliary buildings which make up a city within itself. There is also a training school for shipbuilders with 150 instructors. New men are rapidly trained, 600 at a time, and most of them, officials say, are becoming adepts in the new trade of ship erection and assembly.

The army of 32,000 workers at the great plant include men of all nationalities and all occupations. Nearly 1,000 girls are also employed and many of them are doing work formerly done by men. Most of the common labor was obtained in and around this city, but the skilled mechanics and office employees hail from virtually every corner of the country. The payroll averages close to \$1,000,000 a week.

Virtually no labor trouble has been experienced at Hog Island, the few minor grievances of the employees being quickly adjusted. After a recent inspection tour of the yard, Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said that everything was "most harmonious." The only thing needed, he added, was additional experienced men. The big change in these men would be turned out at the training school.

One of the most serious problems encountered in the development of this great city of shipbuilders was that of housing the vast army of employees. For a brief period this caused no little anxiety, but the situation was relieved by the construction of barracks housing 6,000 persons and bachelor apartments for 2,000 more. Accommodations for thousands were also found at boarding houses and with private families in all sections of the city. Later 1,000 four and six-room houses were constructed near the shipyard at an average cost of \$3,000 and rented to the employees at a nominal figure.

Details of Progress. Details of the yard's progress are interesting. On September 13, 1917, the Emergency Fleet corporation of the United States shipping board awarded the contract to the American International Shipbuilding corporation to construct the plant and to build fifty 7,500-ton cargo ships. On October 29 an additional order was given for seventy 8,000-ton cargo and troop ships and on May 20, 1918, the construction of sixty more 7,500-ton vessels was ordered, a total of 180. All are to be completed, outfitted, even to the table linen and silverware.

Construction work was begun on the big plant a week after the contract was signed and five months later the rough wooded island of 846 acres had been converted into a thriving city of shipbuilders, and the first keel laid.

Eighty miles of standard railway track have been put down within the yard and eighteen miles of roadway built. Three million feet of electric wire has been put underground and an air compressor plant with a capacity of 75,000 cubic feet a minute, the second largest in the world, has been installed.

In the words of an official of the American International corporation, Hog Island "is a peculiarly American achievement, born of great necessity, it is American in its colossal size and in the combined simplicity and bold-

ness of its design. American, too, in the thoroughness and speed of its realization. It stands today by far the greatest shipyard in the world. The Emergency Fleet corporation may well pause a moment to say that its work is well done. In days to come, when there is time to take stock of these things, it will be written that this arm of the government indeed deserved well of its country in the great war.

## HUGE MASS MEET STARTS THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

(Continued from Page One)

ed territory. However, even the Huns have outdistanced themselves in this respect.

Kill Huns Like Rats. "You should pledge to give all that you have, if necessary, that the Huns may be killed as rats—like the rat that they are, eating at the vitals of humanity."

"Can you imagine the Hun's peace program carried out? Can you imagine the American man sitting at the table with the arch-tyrants? That would be a damnable outrage. We demand and will have the execution of those who have plunged us into this great war."

"The time is past when we can have anything in the way of peace except the object surrender of Germany, and when she shall have been rendered helpless, we can consider peace. The German Kaiser knows his doom. He has stopped boasting and taken to whining."

Mr. Shearman closed his address with a strong appeal for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The meeting opened with a band concert under the direction of Prof. Fred K. Ellis. A scripture reading by Rev. Father A. M. Mandarini was followed by prayer offered by Rev. C. O. Beckman.

Rabbi Meise Bergman delivered a four-minute address on "Morale." He drew an apt parallel between the prophet Ezekiel's parable of the valley of bones and the spirit, to illustrate our ability to help the men over in France. Another speaker was Captain Reid of Santa Fe, another four-minute speaker whose talk was straight from the shoulder and carried a valuable message.

Tenor Well Received.

In a heart-rending tenor—a voice of which Albuquerque has not heard the peer—came the solos of George Geake, an artist in the ultimate, possessor of tones that not many days away will give John McCormack cause to look to his laurels. Throbbled from his notes the soul of a violin, bringing to the listener visions such as a master alone can conjure. Not the hint of uncertainty tainted a note—he seemed perfection itself.

The singer possesses a remarkable range extending from low C to E above high C, a gamut possibly not equaled by any other tenor on the American stage. The pinnacle of his range is not marred by falsetto but the note is as clear and well sustained as any point of his middle register. His graduation to the upper register is as smooth and velvety as the trace of a finger along a cello string.

Geake holds wonderful volume in reserve, which he unfolded last night for an instant, only to return with wondrous shading to his soul-tripping tone. Words are poor instruments to describe the stage presence and effect of this modest young tenor, who, though he has stood with the mighty of the operatic stage, has not acquired that execrable vice stars term temperance.

Thomas Shearman warmly congratulated Mr. Geake following the close of the program. "I have followed the opera on the Atlantic coast all my life," said Mr. Shearman, "and I have yet to hear the equal of this voice on the stage or elsewhere."

Mr. Hickey, chairman of the local Liberty Loan committee, announced the county's quota of \$444,300 and declared that on Saturday Albuquerque counted approximately \$200,000 of this sum.

"Double your purchases" is the slogan adopted for the drive, according to Mr. Hickey.

Unusual credit is due Chairman C. M. Barber for the very excellent program he prepared and the manner in which he conducted the meeting. Mr. Barber in introducing the speakers was brief and at all times ready with "the right word."

## GERMANS WORRY OVER SHELLING OF METZ FORTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—The American bombardment of the fortress of Metz is getting on the nerves of the German people. This is emphasized by a correspondent of the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette of Essen who visited Metz on Thursday.

When the bombardment of the fortress area started the inhabitants of the city believed an air raid was in progress and took to the cellars. When the truth became known many persons left the city but most of them now have returned.

Between September 22 and September 26 the correspondent says forty shells fell in the outskirts of the city (where the forts are located), killing a few persons and doing damage to property.

Correspondents attempt to appease the anxiety of the Germans by pointing out that Metz is fortified strongly by all the latest devices.

Tell it through the classified columns of The Journal. Results are quick and certain.

## NEGROES GOOD IN FIGHT BUT SEE THINGS IN DARK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) With the American Troops in France, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—American negro troops are regarded by their officers as exceptionally good at manual work, as rapid and accurate. They seem to have some quality lacking in the white man which enables them to slink and crawl across No Man's Land in a way that defies detection.

But the negroes never lose their latent superstition and fear of the dark. Without white officers to support them morally their value is said to deteriorate quickly. They "see things" with ease.

The negro troops' timidity at night is best illustrated by the experience of a captain, who found one of his men at work after dark. The negro was talking violently to himself.

"Nigga, pick up that wheelbarrow and put it over there." "Now put that barrow down." "Tip it over and empty it." "Now wheel it back and fill it up again!"

To all of which the negro answered, "Yes, sah!" and suited the action to the word. He explained to the astonished captain that he felt less lonely and scared in the dark if he pretended a white officer was there to give him orders.

Let the average negro soldier half and be forced to lie down for a time, and he goes to sleep almost immediately, unless he is forcibly kept awake. The leaders of at least one regiment have had to adopt a plan whereby all the members of a patrol, when they lie down, join hands, with the white officer at one end. He keeps the squad awake by pressing the hand of the next man to him, who repeats the pressure to his right or left and so on.

Nevertheless, the negroes are always ready for a fight. One regiment had begged its way into a portion of the line where action was assured in the last German offensive, and that action suddenly began. Five of the officers of that regiment alone were in hospital, but heard a few hours in advance of what was coming.

The colonel left the hospital on crutches, two other officers were carried to the trenches on litters and two more hobbled in—so as to be with their men and be assured they gave a good account of themselves. They did.

In the main the negro troops are deeply attached to their white officers and will go through fire and flood for them—or with them. In the main also the officers are attached to the men, take pride in them and father them no end. The negroes are punctilious in such details as saluting and deference to officers and superiors, though lax in other matters of discipline which they do not understand.

## WILSON PROBABLY MAY DRAW FIRST NUMBER IN DRAFT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Washington, Sept. 29.—President Wilson may draw the first and Vice President Marshall the second of the master numbers in the third great military draft lottery to be held tomorrow in the senate office building.

Proven Marshall Crowder would not say tonight who would take the first of the 17,000 capsules from the bowl, nor would he deny or confirm reports that the president would do so.

Arrangements for the drawing, which is to start at noon and which will determine the order in the respective classes of the 19,000,000 men between 18 and 45 who registered September 12 were completed tonight.

The big caucus room in the senate building will be used, indicating that there will be many more spectators than were present for the first lottery last year and the second last summer.

## AMERICAN DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED BY HAIG

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) London, Sept. 29.—Troops from the states of New York, Tennessee and North and South Carolina attacked the Hindenburg line on a front of nearly three miles today, capturing Bellecourt and Nauroy.

This announcement was made by Field Marshal Haig in his report from headquarters tonight.

An English division crossed the Scheldt canal on life belts, mats, rafts and improvised bridges and stormed the main Hindenburg defenses around Bellecourt and captured the whole German position.

## AZTEC FUEL CO.

Jewett Fire Brick. Storage, coal and all kinds of wood. Phone 251.

## Roll of Honor American Casualties

The casualty list issued by the war department for September 29, shows: Killed in action, 37; missing in action, 17; wounded severely, 290; died of wounds, 22; died of accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 6; wounded (degree undetermined), 2; total, 477.

### Killed in Action.

Thomas R. M. Hefferan, Chicago; C. J. McGrew, Evansville, Ind.; John H. Powell, Opelika, Ala.; James T. Doris, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.; Joseph F. Wever, Sayville, N. Y.; Thomas R. Nulty, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael R. O'Sullivan, New York; Leland Anson Tollefson, Antigo, Wis.; William Edward Heiss, Cleveland, O.; Petrus H. Lajdahl, St. Cloud, Minn.; Oliver W. McConnell, Ford City, Pa.; Nathan Morosowitz, New York; Charles E. Moss, Freeport, Pa.; Jesse Russell, Geneva, Ky.; Sam Steinberg, Syracuse, N. Y.; Salvatore Virgilio, New Haven, Conn.; Frank C. Allen, Ames, Ia.; Robert Emmett Buzell, New Albany, Ind.; Stanley F. Bugala, Chicago; Harry V. Chambers, Larue, O.; Allen H. Clements, Seattle, Wash.; Marvin Clements, Gordo, Ala.; Henry Edward Collins, Haverhill, O.; Antonio Danforth, Oneida, Wis.; Coley M. Davis, Sperton, Ga.; George Davis, Camden, N. J.; Frank Elmer Troy, Lucas, S. D.; George R. Gilmer, Manhattan, Kan.; Joseph W. Hume, Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus C. Hill, Harrisburg, Pa.; John J. Nagle, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Wm. Owens, Wyom., Ala.; Jacob Pribeus, Charleston, S. C.; Jacob J. Schaffer, Naples, N. Y.; John J. Slicker, Tyrone, Pa.; Frederick George Tepler, Buffalo, N. Y.; John A. White, Cameron, Mo.

### Died of Wounds.

John M. Battle, New York; James Council Wooten, Columbia, Tenn.; Arthur Beatty, New York; Christopher J. Byrne, New York; Edward Oakley Carey, Clinton, Pa.; Ramsay S. Rabun, Wadley, Ga.; Harold W. Kunow, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. J. Lutz, Birdsboro, Pa.; Clarence C. Schneider, Avalon, Pa.; Herman J. Schumacher, Dolgerville, N. Y.; Manuel Arsenault, North Carver, Mass.; Victor Bershtinsky, Chicago; Theodor Betts, Cleveland, O.; Harry Corneville, Paducah, Ky.; Fred Cox, Princeton, Ind.; Howard Edward Cramer, Fayetteville, Pa.; William Edward Donette, Daphne, Miss.; Keeler J. Gray, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Cad C. Haugh, Brookville, Pa.; Walter W. Held, Leeburg, Pa.; Monroe C. Hodge, Atkins, Va.; Andrew P. Jedy-nak, Chicago.

### Died of Disease.

Nurse Nellie M. Dinsley, Ashland, Wis.; Corporal Henry F. Worthington, Miami, Tex.; Charles E. Constantine, New York; Oscar Gilbert, Ganley, La.; Bernard Heimler, Rochester, N. Y.; William Sloss, Romulus, Mich.

### Died From Accident and Other Causes.

Ralph Ernest Gerard, Eugene City, Mich.; John Jurjevich, Eureka, Calif.; Charles L. Post, Westfield, Conn.

## KAISER SEES U-BOAT EXECUTE MANEUVER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—Emperor William visited Kiel on September 25, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, and witnessed the maneuvers in which submarines attacked a supposed convoy. He arrived at the German base early in the morning with his brother, Prince Henry, and Admiral Scheer.

### Motor Boat Injured.

East Los Vegas, N. M., Sept. 29.—Endeavoring to find his way without light when his lamps went out, John Shea of Chicago, an overland automobile tourist, drove his car over an embankment here Friday night and suffered broken ribs, a broken wrist and severe bruises. Shea was following the tail light of a car ahead of him, but lost his way when the machine in the lead turned a sharp curve. He was brought to St. Anthony's sanitarium here.

## SLOW BUT STEADY GAINS BY YANKS PUSH HUNS BACK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE) With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The American troops continued to make progress, although slowly, all day yesterday.

The advance was greatest on the right of the sector and least in the center where the Germans counter-attacked violently. The enemy gained nothing by these efforts, however, except to slow up the American advance temporarily. On the American left the Germans have resorted to heavy machine gun and trench mortar fire. The artillery activity has increased along the entire line with the Americans easily outshooting the enemy. East of the Meuse the German artillery fire has been quite heavy.

At Epernay, just east of the Argonne forest, the enemy offered bitter resistance.

Northeast of Nantillois, somewhat east of the center, the Americans already have advanced beyond their positions of yesterday morning. The Americans there took prisoners from the Bavarian reserve division which had been resting in Alsace and moved into the line yesterday. They also took prisoners from another reserve division which had sent one battalion from each regiment into the line.

Enemy resistance increased steadily on the left of the American sector and a number of new German units have been identified. The enemy troops in many instances yesterday held onto machine gun nests until they were literally wiped out. The American extreme left continues to advance steadily along the edge of the Argonne forest. From batteries east of the Meuse the Germans last night bombarded heavily the region of Brulles and other points on the right of the American line.

### Roosevelt Over the Top.

Globe, Ariz., Sept. 29.—Roosevelt, a small town near here, is the first town in Gila county to "go over the top," in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Roosevelt's quota was set at \$5,000; at 6 o'clock last evening Chairman Towle reported that \$6,100 had been raised with two-thirds of the district yet to hear from.

## THIS WOMAN ESCAPED AN OPERATION

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many Others Have Done the Same.

Troy, N. Y.—"I suffered for more than seven months from a displacement and three doctors told me I would have to have an operation. I had dragging down pains, backache and headaches and could not do my housework. My sister who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound asked me to try it. I have taken several bottles and am now entirely well—so I do all my work—and not a trace of my old trouble. I have told many of my friends what wonderful results they will get from its use."—Mrs. S. J. SEMLER, 1650 5th Ave., Troy, N. Y.

"Women who are in Mrs. Semler's condition should not give up hope or submit to such an ordeal until they have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

"For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Thereafter of their 40 years experience is at your service."



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